XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 14, 1860.
Several petitions and reports were presented.
The bill to settle private hand claims in California tens taken up, and the amendment of the House The Senate bill to take

The Senate bill to take care of and return the Africans at Key West, was taken up, and the amendment of the House, increasing the appropriation for that purpose from \$200,000 to \$250,000, was not agreed to. The vote was: Yess, 26; Nays, 27.

Several petitions against the increase of the duty on steel were presented.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian reports. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Kep., Mass.) called up the resolution extending the sension till the 28th inst. He said that unless a crange was made in the day of adjournment it would be riterly impossible to get through business.

ould be utterly impossible to get through business.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) suggested the 21st inst.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., O.) moved to lay the motion on

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Tex.) said that we could not get through with business, even if the tariff was not considered at all. It was not justice to ourselves nor to

the country to rush the business of six months into a few doys. The Senate had dilly-dallied.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) said that the Senate had Mr. WIGFALL said he meant what he said in

Mr. WIGFALL said he meant what he said in a Pickwickian sense.

Pending a vote, the special order, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was taken up.

Great confusion existed. Half a-dozen Senators addressed the Chair at once.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Mass.) suggested that the President make all the Senators take their seats.

The PRESIDENT received the suggestions with pleasure, and requested Senators to resume their seats. Order being restored, the special order was postponed for a few minutes, and the resolution to adjourn was again considered.

Mr. BRIGHT impaired of Mr. Hanter, chairman of the Committee on Finance, if it was possible to get through the Appropriation bills by Monday.

Mr. HUNTER said he thought they could not.

Mr. CAMERON (Kep., Pa.) was willing to stay till December to debate the revenue.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) suggested that they do not adjourn until the middle of next week, as many of the Senators will be at Baltimore, and had better extend the session, although he proferred to adjourn Monday.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said they had adjourned once for the Democratic Convention which ended in a box and he would not adjourn for another unless there

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said they had adjourned once for the Democratic Convention which ended in a Box, and he would not adjourn for another unless there was reliable accuraty that it would do something. [Laughter.] The Tariff was settled. No man here is a vata as to make a speech to convince the impervious Democracy and obtain a practical Tariff. There was no use to sit here, then, and listen to a long speech, and holding out false hopes to the country.

Let them go before the people on the Tariff. There was no hope for it here. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Bigler) reminded him of one of the early preachers of Christianity. He was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. [Roars of laughter.] He respected his motives, but pitted his condition. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) desired to stay here and

Mr. MIGLER (Dem., Pa.) desired to stay here and discuss the teriff and settle it.

Mr. WH.SON moved to amend to adjourn the 25th.

Yeas 24, Nays 20. Agreed to.

The main resolution as so amended—to adjourn on the 25th—was agreed to.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment paying the claims of the Choctaw Nation of two millions and a half,

was discussed at length, and rejected. Recess at 4 to 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 p. m.
Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) desired to get up the bill permitting Louisiana to levy tunnage duties in certain

The Republican Senators objected, and urged that a Senate was too thin to consider so important a

Mr. TOOMBS replied that the question had been set-tled by forty precedents. Senators thought this bill too important to consider when the Senate was thin, but the Senate seemed to them full enough to deplete the Treasury by adding appropriations to the pending The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which, after the consideration of various amendments, was passed.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.), from the Finance Committee, reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill from the House without amendment.

The bill was passed as reported; when, at 9 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS (Rep., Mass.), from the Joint Commit-Mr. ADAMS (Rep., Mass.), from the Joint Committee on Library, reported a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the public journals from the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia, and requesting the Speaker to convey to the presiding officer of that body the grateful acknowledgments of this House for the valuable present; and that the books be deposited in the Library.

Mr. PETTIT (Rep., Ind.), from the same Committee reported a bill appropriating \$60,000 to complete

mr. PETTIT (Rep., Ind.), from the same Commit-tee, reported a bill appropriating \$60,000 to complete the publication of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition; \$284,000 have already been expended on the work, which consists of thirty-eight volumes, six of which are yet to be published. Keferred. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House went into Committee of the right of the Union.

Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) called up the joint resolutions to reduce the price of printing 40 per sent, to take effect from the passage.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ad. Dem., Ah.) proposed an additional section, that, after the present session, the printing of Congress and the Executive Department be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder for two years.

Mr. HASKIN could not accept the amendment, because it proposed to establish a system which has

failed.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa), from the Select Pacific Railroad Committee, said it would be recollected when the bill was before the House, objections were raised as to the security of the proposed grant, but these had been remedied unanimously by the Committee, who had also added the Southern to the Central route. As the session was drawing to a close, and there was, therefore, no time for its consideration, and in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination by the press and Congress, he offered a resolution that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

This was adopted.

The proposition of Mr. Curtis to print 50,000.

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The proposition of the Committee, for the use of members of the House, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.), and Mr. DAVIS (A. L. Dem., Ind.), and others, wanted to have the amendments printed, but were not gratified.

Mr. CURTIS objected, saying that if all the amendments were printed, the subject would be confused, and a large volume the consequence.

and a large volume the consequence.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. Curtis had no bowels

of affection, save for his own offspring.

Mr. CURTIS—It is the offering of the Committee I

speak for.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., O.), from the Select Committee to which was referred the Senate bill to abolish the franking privilege, reported it with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until the fourth Tuesday in December.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. J.), from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, giving the sent to the sitting member, Mr. Anderson. He gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate resolution extending the session till the

The Senate resolution extending the session till the 25th, was received.
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.), it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Several gentlemen wanted immediate concurrence

it. Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) was satisfied that Dr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) was satisfied that Congress could get through all the business that ought to be transacted by Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said this could be done if Congress strictly confines itself to public business.

If it should be ascertained on Saturday that a further extension of the session is necessary, he would so

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and, in moving that the House adhere to the House bill, gave a synopsis of

the House and Senate bills. They differed, he said, in five prominent features—as regards the persons who are to be the beneficiaries, the preemptors now on the Government land, the description of land brought within the purview of the law, the price, and the policy of the Government as to compulsory land sales. First, as to persons: The House bill includes all citizens over 21 years old, and all who have declared their intentions; the Senate bill excludes all but heads of families, cutting off young men over 21, a large and valuable portion of our fopulation. Second, the House bill includes in its benefits all precauptors now on the public land; the Senate bill excludes them, but allows them two years to buy their lands at the Government price; under the Senate bill precimptors row on the land cannot take the quarter-section they are on, but must abandon or pay for it. Taird, the House bill applies to all land subject to precimption, which covers all Government land not reserved for special purcoses, whether surveyed or not; the Senate bill is confined to lands subject to private entry, which are only those remaining after a public land sale, and the speculators have had their pick; land-warrant speculators, after a land sale, could acquire a title at once under the Senate bill, but an actual settler would have to wait five years, and then pay 25 cents per acre, and the Land-Office fee. Fourth, the House bill gives the land to the settler at \$10 for a quarter section; the Senate bill requires \$40 for a quarter section, twice as costly as the graduated lands in Missouri. Fifth, the Senate bill com pels the President to expose the public land to sale in two years after a survey; the House bill does not, but the House has passed a separate bill, now pending in the Senate, preventing sales until ten years after the survey. Mr. Colfax added, there was no land of any consequence in Minnesota, Washington, or Oregon, to which the Senate bill would apply, and but little in California, Kansas, and Nebraska. Under the Ho

to the pioneer.

The Honse then resolved to adhere to their own bill rithout a division.

Recess from 41 to 7 o'clock.

Recess from 4; to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 p. m.

Mr. ELY (Rep., N.Y.) indicated the points of a speech. On the 26th of March last he had the honor to move a resolution, which was adopted by this House, but to which no response has yet been received, calling upon the President of the United States for information relative to the practical working of the treaty concluded with Great Britain on the 5th day of June, 1854, commonly called the "Reciprocity Treaty." This treaty has at least six years to run. It was, he said, commended to us under the alluring guise of a free-trade measure, and was christened by the name of "Reciprocity" to delude us with the idea that it was to confer mutual and reciprocal privileges upon the people of both countries. The advocates of that Utopian theory, universal free trade, were led to believe that it was at least an important step in that direction, and that the mutual benefits and blessings to follow from it would vindicate the practical wisdom of that theory.

The important feature of the treaty and they which

The important feature of the treaty and that which The important feature of the treaty and that which gives it the title of Reciprocity is the third article, which provides that certain enumerated articles being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. But a glance over the schedule shows there can be no reciprocity in the arrangement. It appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every article of Canadian production which can ever find a market in this country, and excluding every production of this country which could find a market in the British North American colonies. We purchase from Canada more of the articles embraced in the schedule than she sells to all the world beside. To Canada the privilege of exporting to the United States, free of duty, the articles embraced in the schedule, is one of incalculable value. It is all she could ask or desire, for the schedule embraces evarything she has to export. To us, the privilege of exporting the same articles duty free to Canada, is but the barren privilege of "carrying coals to Newcastle."

privilege of exporting the same articles duty free to Canada, is but the barren privilege of "carrying coals to Newcastle."

He then proceeded to examine the effects of this treaty upon our Federal resources. This branch of our foreign commerce, instead of yielding us an annual revenue of some \$2,000,000, is, under the operation of the treaty, an actual drain upon the Treasury to the extent of about \$50,000 a year; for, since the treaty went into operation, the revenue received at the various ports of enery on our northern frontier has so fallen off that the expenses of collecting it during the last few years exceed the gross receipts by the sum of \$189,730. He further proceeded to show that instead of stimulating domestic industry and enterprise, it has invited the productions of foreign labor, and foreign soils, to compete with the productions of our own citizens in our own markets. View the treaty from whatever standpoint you may, it presents the same forbidding aspect. Its effects upon our public revenues and the private interests of our citizens are alike pernicious. It is prejudicial alike to the interests of our farmers and mechanics, our manufacturers and our merchants, our lumbermen and our fishermen.

Its operations are wholly and thoroughly miscellaneous. These points Mr. Ely enforced at some length. Having discussed all the features involved, he said we have as a remedy for the evils to abrogate the treaty at once. It has been persistently violated in the spirit if not in the letter, by the Canadian Government, ever since the day it was ratified by a yearly increase to tariff duties on American exports. Its avowed and

if not in the letter, by the Canadian Government, ever since the day it was ratified by a yearly increase to tariff duties on American exports. Its avowed and manifest objects have been wholly perverted, and it has been used as a means of defeating and utterly abolishing the internal policy which it was intended to foster and build up. In conclusion, be declared his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the act, with a clause declaring all imports from Canada and the other British Provinces embraced in the treaty, subject to the same duties as are imposed upon imports from other

countries.

The House then resumed the consideration of the

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

The amendment appropriating nearly \$800,000 for calling a Texas mounted regiment into the field, was amended by the addition of a provise that this shall not be done unless, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the service require it.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) said that if this appropriation was not made the Governor of Texas would feel impelled by motives of humanity to convene the Legislature at great expense, so as to keep forces in the field. One vigorous campaign, visiting all the calamities of war on the Indians, will deter them from for the depredations.

Mr. OLIN (Rep., N. Y.) opposed the amendment as entirely unnecessary. Every intelligent army officer disapproves and condemns the calling of this mounted regiment into the field. The amendment was urged on the ground that the army was unfit for service on the Texas border.

Texas border.

Mr. McRAE (Dem., Miss.) accused Mr. Olin of a cold-blooded spirit and sectional prejudices. He (Olin) was convinced of the butcheries, but was not willing

Mr. OLIN indgnantly replied to this. He was opposed to the amendment because he wanted to put an end to difficulties by preventing "hell bounds" from pouncing on peaceable Indians, and depriving them of their homes.

Mr. REAGAN said that the language employed by Mr. Olin was a deliberate and wilful calumny on the people of Texas.

The amendment was rejected, only 48 voting in favor

e of Texas. c amendment was rejected, only 48 voting in favor

The amendment was rejected, only sevening in lavor of it.

The Senate's amendment making appropriations for fortifications was advocated by Mr. WHITELEY. He said that the House bill for this purpose appropriated \$675,000, and the proposition now pending merely increased the amount \$30,000.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., lowa) remarked that the aggregate was a million and a quarter.

Mr. WHITELEY resumed, saying—Our fortifications have cost fifteen millions. Why should not even this small amount be now appropriated for works in fifteen States?

fifteen States? Mr. PERRY (Rep., Me.) was opposed to such log-Mr. PERRY (Rep., Me.) was opposed to such log-rolling. We don't want the appropriations now when we are at peace with our Maker and all mankind. Mr. ELLIJOTT (Rep., Mass.) advocated the appro-priation. We should either complete the works, or promptly give them up. Mr. McRAE took a similar view. Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) said they ought not to

top to consider an important proposition of this char-icler injected into the belly of an appropriation bill. The House should stand by the fortification bill they

The House should stand by the fortheasted an each had passed.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. STOUT (Dem., Oregon) offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, appropriating \$3,400,000 for the payment of the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war debt.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, the study of the ca. dets at the Military Academy was limited to four years. The Committee rose, when its action on the amendments was concurred in by the House. Adjourned.

Premium Tobacco.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The award of premiums for the best hogshead of manufacturing and shipping tobacco, raised in this State, was made at the State Tobacco Warehouse today. The first premium, \$40, for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to John A. Corner of Callaway County; the second premium, \$30, to John Craighead of the same county. The first premium, \$30, for shipping leaf, was awarded to Jesse Criddle of Cape Girardeau County; the second premium, \$30, to the same. The first premium hogshead was bought by B. W. Lewis & Bros. of Glasgow, Mo., for \$156 for 100 pounds, the highest price ever paid in this country. The second premium lot was sold to Lagget & Dansman of St. Louis for \$75 for 100 pounds. All the competing tobacco offered for sale brought extraordinarily high prices.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors, met at Springfield yesterday. The Convention was large and harmonieus. Every county but Calhoun was represented. The following nominations were made:

Governor James C. Allen.

Lieutenant-Governor Lieuts G. Basa.

Secretary of State. Lieute.

Lieutenant-Governor. LEWIS C. ALIEN.
Lieutenant-Governor. LEWIS C. RASS.
Secretary of State. II. C. CAMPBELL.
Auditor. BERNARD ARTENIEIN.
Treasurer. House Marker.
Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Roz.
Electors at Large. J. L. D. Morrison,
W. H. Cerinan.
Recolutions indorsing the action of the Illinois delectors.

gates to the Charleston Convention, and repeating the unanimous wish of the Democracy of Illinois for the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore, were adopted.

Connecticut Politics. An enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held in this city this evening. Thomas Lawton, editor of The Daily News, was Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Kavanaugh of Minnesota, the Hon. Thomas C. Fields of New-York, D. M. Mead, esq., of Greenwich, and James Gallagher, esq., of New-Haven, were the speakers.

were the speakers.

The latter was very severe upon the Hon. C. M. Ingersoll for his course in the Charleston Convention.

The meeting passed resolutions thanking the delegates from this State who had supported Mr. Douglas at Charleston, and requesting them to render the same support to him at Baltimore.

The Japanese at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The Chief Embaseadors had a long conference to-day at the Mint. The interview was strictly private. The coins of the United States and Japan were carefully assuved. A more satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. The Embaseadors will again visit the Mint to-merrow morning. They find much to interest them here, and desire to arrange the currency business as well as possible during their stay here. A portion of the Embassy went to Point Breeze, visited the gas works, and viewed the ballcon ascension. The latter was made under the most favorable circumstances. There were two ballcons. One shot up into the air, showing immerse momentum. The other ascended more slowly, and afforded a better view. "Tommy" was desirous of accompanying, but the older companions feared lest he might be landed in some country with which Japan had yet made no treaty!

The Embassy are overwhelmed with presents, chiefly jewelry, sewing-machines, and eosp. To-morrow they will be engaged in packing up for New York. They leave Saturday morning on a special train, over the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is desired, for the comfort of the Embassy, that only the New-York Committee will meet them on the skamboat. If the whole Councils in force are on hand, the Commission may take a special bout. They are determined on giving their charge more comfort and privacy.

National Quarantine Sanitary Asso-

National Quarantine Sanitary Asso-

National Quarantine Sanitary Association.

Boston, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The fourth annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association convened here to-day. About 200 delegates, including many of the most prominent physicians of this country, were present. The Mayors of Brooklyn, Newark, and Savannah are among the delegates, and Dr. McLaren of the U.S. Army is present, by direction of the Secretary of War. The Convention organizes by the election of the following officers:

Perident, Dr. Jacob Biselow of Boston. Vice Presidents: Mayor Arneld of Savannah, Dr. A. H. Stephens of New York, Dr. H. G. Clark of Boston. Dr. Lamb of Pennsylvania, Dr. Gilman of Maryland. Hon. Moses Birelow of New Jersey, Hon. J. C. Knight of Rhode Island, Dr. Thompson of Olio, Dr. Guthrie of Tennessee, Dr. Stewartson of Pennsylvania, Hon. A. G. Stow of New-Jersey. Hon. Thomsas Aspinwall of Boston, Dr. Jan. & Baltimors. Secretaries: Dr. Calvin Ellis of Boston, Dr. J. E. Jones of Boston, Dr. Wm. Taylor of Pennsylvania, and Hon. D. C. Todd, Jr., of New Jersey.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. Bigelow made a brief address, speaking of the great benefit that had been derived from previous Conventions in their having shown that yellow fever was not contagious, and also throwing nuch light upon other diseases.

This afternoor a Business Committee was appointed, with Dr. John H. Griscom of New-York as chairman. The subject of the cattle disease in this and other States was brought before the Convention, and referred to the Business Committee.

A resolution was presented by Dr. Sayre of New-York recommending State Legislatures to pass laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs.

The resolution was adopted, after a discussion in which Dr. Jewett of Philadelphia, Dr. Griscom of New-York, Dr. Bigelow of Boston, Dr. Odronoux of New-York, Dr. Guthrie of Tennesee, and Dr. Sayre and Stevens of New-York participated.

On Friday afternoon the members of the Convention.

Stevens of New-York participated.

On Friday afternoon the members of the Convention, by invitation of the City Government, will visit the City Institutions, and on Saturday afternoon partake of a banquet at the Revere House.

Aid for the Sufferers by the late

Aid for the Sufferers by the late Tornado.
CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14, 1860.
A concert was given last night at the Republican Wigwam, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late tornado in Iowa. It was a splendid affair. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity—probably not less than 18,000 people being in attendance. The subscription thus far, together with the receipts from the Concert, amounted to about \$5,000.

Serious Accident.

Sannusky, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The balcony of West's Hotel, which was crowded with people witnessing the tournament of the firemen, fell at about 10 o'clock this morning. The following persons were injured: Mr. Walis of Clyde, Ohio, leg broken, his wife was also badly bruised; Mr. Arms and sister of Tiffin, Ohio, badly bruised about the head and chest; Mr. Taylor of Tiffin, Ohio, arm broken; Mr. Rice of Findlay, Ohio, arm broken; Miss Minnie of Tiffin, Ohio, chest crushed; Mr. Black of Vermillion, Ohio, arm crushed; Mr. Costin of Bellefontaine, ribs broken; John Ross of Sandusky, terribly disfigured, and several others less scriously.

The Boston Bank Statement.

Bostos, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

Some portion of our weekly bank statement was incorrectly transmitted by the telegraph on Tuesday evening. The specie on hand should have been \$6,300,700, and the circulation \$7,090,600. The fault rests entirely upon the line.

National Temperance Convention. The National Temperance Convention closed its session to-day and left on an excursion to the White

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

The steamship Niagara left here for Boston at 8 o'clock last night, where she is due at a very early hour to-morrow (Krider) received hour to-morrow (Friday) morning.

The Case of Carstang vs. Shaw. St. Louis, Thursday, June 14, 1860. Judge Reber, in the Court of Common Pleas, thi afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial of the case of Carstang agt. Shaw.

Fire.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursdax, June 14, 1860.

Springsteen's large machine-shop, near the railroad depot in this place, was consumed by fire last night.

Loss, \$17,500. No insurance. The insurance expired a few days since. The fire originated from a spark from an entite.

from an engine.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In reference to a telegram from Albany relating to the affairs of this Company, I beg leave to state that Mr. P. Cager's claim against this Company is not considered a valid one, or it would have been immediately settled. His attachment of a portion of the securities belonging to the Company, lodged with the Controller, is mercely to secure the payment of the claim in case the suit should be decided against the Company, which is a fereign corporation.

GEO. M. KNEVITT.

June 19, 1800.

Menager for the U. S.

Markets.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jone 14.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady at \$1.20 mt 1 26 for Red, and \$1.00 mt 1 00 for White. Cons active and buoyant: Yellow, 71.074c.; White, 74.074c. Phovisiess firm; Mess Port, \$15.0c. Rump, \$14. LARD, 12.00 lic., in harrels and here. Whisest steady. Physical steady at 1.00 mt. Here of the 1

receipts of three days, 515 bales. Faricars and Leading down-changed.

Elepato, June 14.—Flour duil, heavy, and tending downward, nothing beyond retail trade doing. Wheat duil and lower; sales 2,500 bush. Canada Club at 4112; 2,000 bush. White Winter do at \$1 3002 \$1 34; 7,000 bush. White Winter do at \$1 3002 \$1 34; 7,000 bush. White Winter and Mindigan on private terms. Coun dull and drooping: sales this moraing 4,000 bush. Illinois at 56c., and 5,000 bush. Of at 55c. Oars steady and in 200 demand; sales 11,000 bush. Canada at 84;c. Whisty steady; sales 50 bbls. at 26c. Canal. Faricarts steady at 40c. on Flour, 116c. on 20c. Canal. Faricarts steady at 40c. on Flour, 116c. on 7,000 bbls. Vicur. 23,000 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Curn, 2,000 bush. Curn, 2,000 bush. Curn, 2,000 bush. Curn, 2,000 bush. Oars, 2,000 bush. Oars, 2,000 bush. Oars, 2,000 bush.

nsh. Outy.

Albary, June 14—Flown unchanged and quiet; sales of about bbla, at last quotations. While and dull; sales 350 bush. Whi

at Tipe.

Oweroo, June 14.—Flore dull, but unchanged. We have dull ower select; sales of 4 20 bush. Chicago Spring No. 2 at \$1 is The Conn market opened firm, but chosed quiet and lower; sale last night of 7200 bush. Western mixed at 59c. Oars, Barley, and Rvs quiet. Canal Franceirs unchanged, at 25c. on Flour 7c. on Wheat, and 65c. on Conn to New York. Lake Rayouts—400 bbis. Flour, 15.600 bush. Wheat, 44.600 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—450 bbis. Flour, 6,200 bush. Wheat, 15,500 bush. Corn. 1,600 bush. Oats, 1,600 bush. Barley.

STATE 28. CITY-MADE LANDS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

SIR: The argument as to the legal title of the City to the made lands has been sufficiently ventilated to enable the public to form some opinion or the subject. To me it seems conclusive in favor of the City. To discuss it further would be wearisome and unprofitable. But there is anothe aspect of the subject which demands a word, and which is more conclusive, if possible, than that which I have discussed. I mean the equitable right of the City. The State-by reason of not having made

formal grant of the lands under water-new claims

all the slips, wharves, and lands, outside of South and West streets-a property worth millions-and which the City has been constructing at vast expense, under the eye and with the permission of the State, for more than sixty years. It has thus built up this great Commercial Emporium to be not only the pride of the State, but of the Nation. The taxable property, the population, the wealth of the State, have been thereby largely increased, not only in the City, but throughout her boundaries; and all this has been done without costing the State one cent, or taking one farthing of her property; for she has never held nor treated the lands under water as property. There is not an instance to be found on her records of her selling a grant of land under water. The City has never asked for such a grant but it has been given to her as a matter of course. No city or other adjacent proprietor throughout the State has ever asked for a grant of land under water but it has been freely given; and now it is, and has been for many years, a permanent direction to the Commissioners of the Land Office freely to grant lands under water, so far as they may promote the commerce of this State, or can be "beneficially en-"joyed by the adjacent owner." In England, he who reclaims land from the sea is considered a public benefactor, and is rewarded with a premium. What means, then, this law of the last session, which singles out the City of New-York from the whole State, and proposes to make it pay for what has hitherto been a free gift to all who askedpay for an act of public service which demands the thanks of the State? If the City were conquered by an enemy, it would not be more despoiled than is purposed by this act of our own Legislature. Hitherto the State, in all its legislation, has treated the City as the apple of her eye-its interests were her interests. Its docks, its slips, its harbor-all its facilities of commerce-were considered matters of public concern, to be fostered by every possible means. At the last session, the City was astonished at a law which assumes to treat it as a trespasser, which, for the first time in the legislation of the State, holds up the City as an alien, and insinuates a desire to plunder it of its wealth.

This law was not demanded by the People, nor by the Governor, nor by any officer appointed to watch over the interests of the State. Whence did it come? It seems to have been carried by the same influence, and almost by the same vote, as fastened upon the City the Railroad iniquity, and perpetrated other frauds which have rendered infamous the Legislature of 1860. Such a law, so passed against the protest of the City, against the veto of the Governor, against the moral sense of the whole community-such a law, so fraught with injustice to the City-will not be sustained by the People of the State of New-York.

ANOTHER MYSTERY COME TO LIGHT DEATH-BED CONFESSION-STARTLING DE

VELOPMENTS. The residents of Dutchess County are now laboring under great excitement, caused by the confession of a tion of a horrible murder which took place nearly twenty years ago. The particulars, up to the latest accounts, are as follows: A man named Henry Har-rington, an old resident of Beekman, Dutchess County, has for some time past been fast declining by consump tion, and on Monday night breathed his last. Before he expired, however, he appered in great agony, some thing apparently weighing upon his conscience, when he at last exclaimed that he could not die without making a confession. Five or six persons who were in the house at the time at once came around the bed of the dying man, when he commenced with the account of a

terrible deed of blood. He proceeded to state that, some eighteen or twenty ears ago, he and another man (both then employed i the Beekman Iron Factory) were in the factory wood one afternoon, when a peddler named Lee was see coming in that direction, and it was at once agree between them to waylay, murder, and then rob him when they should bury him in the woods, and care fully remove all traces of the deed. This was accord ingly done, the unconscious peddler tradging alon with his pack upon his shoulder, and singing gayly when the murderers rushed from their hiding place struck him senseless to the ground, and then delib erately dashed out his brains. He was at once taken up and buried in the Factory Woods, when, as agreed upon by them, all traces of the deed were carefully bliterated, after which they took different directions

and returned to the village.

Before the conscience-stricken wretch could finish his confession, death sealed his lips, but enough had already been said by him, as to his associate in crime, and the place where Lee was buried, that but little more could have been added. The man whom Harrington accused as being implicated with him in the deed, left Beekman very suddenly eight or nine years since, and from that time to this has never been heard from or seen. The affair will be thoroughly investigated, and sometime this week a party will start out for the Factory Woods for the purpose of searching for the body of the murdered peddler. There is little doubt but that the above is reliable, as

everal yet live in Dutchess County who well remem ber "Lee the peddler," and that he suddenly disappeared about twenty years since, and never again mad his appearance in the county. The sudden disappearance of Harrington's associate, the unsettled mind of the confessor, and the confession itself, all bear witness that the murder was committed without a doubt, and that every word uttered was truth.

It must not be understood from a paragraph in our paper of Wednesday that we question either the right or the propriety of the publishers of weekly papers to decline supplying any news dealer with their publications, for reasons which they may consider good. Any controversy that may exist between the publishers of weekly papers and news dealers is their affair, not ours. We make this statement because the inference has been drawn that we favored one of the parties.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- Coroner Griffin, of Sing Sing held an inquest on Wednesday evening upon the body of the man who committed suicide that afternoon by placing himself in front of the locomotive of an express train between Tarry-town and Irvington. Nothing could be learned as to the name or residence of the deceased, and a verdict was given in second-ance with the above.

THE TURF-FASHION COURSE.

The Spring races commenced yesterday with three events, as a sort of preliminary to the racing of the coming week. The day was fine, and would have tempted abroad, on a visit to the course, alarge throng, had the races and the horses offered, from high reputation, an inducement. But, unfortunately, all were unknown to fame except Slasher, and little was ex-

At the hour of 2 o'clock, a thousand people had met. For the number, a large array of carriages dotted the course, and ladies in notable groups graced the course

and sport with their presence. Everything was or-derly, and gentlemanly bearing was quite marked.

The sport of the day offered nothing of any great zote, each race being decided in two heats, and each heat won hancily and with really no contest.

The first event was a post stake of \$500 subscription, in which Sla-her and Bourbon were named at the post—the betting 100 to 60 on Shaher. On going off, Slasher had the pole and led round the turn well in front, and with a good pace. As they moved down the far side, he opened away and came in to the run up to the stand. Now Bourbon made running, and clesed up: hurried the pace on to the quarter pole, when he made a struggle for the lead, and soon showed in front, and went with a rattling pace to the straight work home. Here Shasher took up the running, and in a dash caught, collared and passed Bourbon, who at once gave back, and the jocky of Slasher landed him home ten lengths ahead, in 3 m. 462 acc.

Betting was now nearly at an end, the odds going

down to 100 to 10.

Second Heat.—Slasher again led off and maintained t until the middle of the back stretch was reached when Bourbon brushed by and led for a quarter of mile, both horses forcing the pace; but Slasher outlasted and, at the three-quarter pole, came in front, and passed the stand four lengths ahead, and ran quite alone the last mile till he came home, an easy winner by nearly a distance, in 3 m. 46 sec.

SECOND RACE.

A sweepstakes for four-year-olds-two mile heats. For this, of four subscribers, only two showed-Prophet and Pauline. The odds were 100 to 60 or

First Heat.-Pauline lead off, and maintained he position till three-fourths of a mile were done, when Prophet took up the running, and a pretty contest was made up to the stand, where Prophet showed in front a length. Both went steadily around the turn in the second mile, and on entering the straight run lay well together, and made a beautiful race, head and head, to the middle of the turn, but Prophet outlasted the filly, came in front, and, having the race all his own, ran in an easy winner, in 3m. 494s.

Second Heat .- Pauline went off with the lead, and headed to the quarter-pole, when Prophet made a rush, caught the filly, and the two lay together for the next quarter-mile, when the pace killed Pauline off and the colt coming out, ran thence home alone in 3m. 53s.

Sweepstakes for four-year olds, \$200 subscription. \$50 forfelt, two mile heats, 4 subscribers; proprietor to add \$200. CS. Lleyd's be. Prophet, by Monarch out of Casandra, by Priam, 104 lbs. 1 P. C. Bush's ch. f. Pauline, by Star Davis, dam by Monmonth Eclipse, 101 lbs. 2 2 Time: 3:491, 3:53.

THIRD RACE.

Sweepstakes, for three year olds, mile heats. Two came to the start—Mr. Mornot's Aurora, and Mr. Bush's Peg Top.

First Heat—Aurora dashed off in the load, headed

all the way, and came home ten lengths in front in 1 m. 531 sec.
Second Heat-Aurora again takes the went so to the half-mile post. Here Peg Top quickened pace and caught the filly, struggled round the urn, and headed her a length, but at the finish of the turn died away-the filly drawing in front, ran strongly ome, a winner by a length and a half, in 1 m. 531

CRICKET-St. GEORGE OF NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK NEWARK .- The first contest this season between ese clubs was commenced at Hoboken yesterday, and will be resumed this morning. The weather was de-lightful in the extreme, and a large number of cricketers mustered on the ground toward the afternoon. Both parties are well represented, and some fine play has been shown thus far on both sides. The St. George Club went to the bat and made the fine score of 166 in their first innings. Sadler, Brett, Walker S. Wright, Gibbes, and Currie, being the chief contributors. Robinson also scored in good style. The fielding of the Newark eleven was not up to the mark, except that of Kidd and Warner. Pennington and Williams, how-ever, fielded well; but Hattersly long-stopped very poorly in comparison to what he generally does. The bowling was excellent, especially that of Hallis and Walters; Warner also bowled well. Of the batting of the Newark eleven in their first innings, that of Grayson and Hallis took the lead-Gravson especially being a good display. The fielding of the St. George was very good, and the bowling good. The following is

n	and the same of th
ls	the score thus far:
18	ST. GRORGE.
m	First Innings.
sd	Waller run out 0 S. Wright b. Warner
n,	H Watche b Wallie 1 P Robinson not out
	Sadler be Hallis. 24 Burnett run out. Brett c. Jefferson, b. Kidd. 18 Byes 19, leg byes 5, wides 5.
6-	Brett c. Jefferson, b. Kidd 18 Byes 19, leg byes a, wides a
d-	B. Robinson b. Walters12 Total
g	NEWARK.
у,	First Innings.
65//	Baker c. and b. Sadler 2 Warner l. b. w., b. Brett
0,	Ford run out 6 Walters run out
b-	Kidd b. Sadier 8 Williams b. Brett
3000	Jefferson b. Gibber 1 Pennington b. Waller
n	Hattersly b. Sadler 4 Byes 4, wides 3, no ball 1
d	Graveon L. b. W., D. Diett 00;
244	Hallis not out

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Last evening, a public meeting for the purpose of onsidering the Bible-in-the-Schools question was held t Tilford Hall, Seventh street, between Second and Third avenues. . The Rev. Mr. WALSH called the meeting to order,

nd proposed Col. E. L. Snow as Chairman.

Col. Snow, in taking the chair, said that no more important subject could have called American citizens together than that of considering the propriety of in-sisting that the Bible should be read in the Public

sisting that the Bible should be read in the Public Schools. He thought that when even Fifth-avenue aristocrats should ask for a separate fund to provide for the teaching of their children, because they could not associate with the children of the poor, the people would soon respond by telling them to provide for themselves; and so they must say to any class of the people who demanded exclusive rights among a universally free people.

The Rev. Mr. McMenarry addressed the meeting briefly, setting forth that the Bible had been the means of preserving the institutions of this nation, and that it must not be excluded from the schools where the future rulers of the country were being trained. He said that in every nation destitute of the Bible, ignorance and degredation had taken the place of manhood, and pure and enlightened Christianity.

The Kev. Mr. Walsh then addressed the meeting. He asserted that this country had become what it was by the use of the Bible, and the influence of its teachings. He referred to the use of the Bible wherever it was allowed to be circulated. In reference to Sabbathbreaking, he showed that Popery was responsible for it to a very large degree. In Mexico, the priests gamble on Sundays, and in Ireland they connived at the worst forms of Sabbath desecration.

He submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Wherear, Several teachers have been dismissed from some of

Marras, Beveral teach eral teachers have been dismissed from some

Whereas, Several teachers have been dismissioners the public schools of our city—
Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, this subject should be brought before the various Protestant Churches of the city, and that immediate efforts should be made to form Committees in every Ward for the purpose of maturing a plan for hidding a mass meeting of the friends who are in favor of having the Bible read in the Public Schools.

Resolved, That is the opinion of the meeting it is an outrage

unperalleled in the history of this country to diamies per The meeting, which was very thinly standjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WEST FORTY-SEC-OND STREET.

SIX HOUSES DESTROYED—THIRTEEN HORSES BURNET

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the large frame stable, No. 181 West Forty second street, owned and occupied by John Fitzpatrick, and before the alarm could be given the entire building was in a blass. The famee spread with great rapidity on either side, communicating first to the two-story frame dwelling, No. 179, owned and occupied in part by Wm. Concolly. The lower part was occupied by Timothy Buckley as a greety store.

A two-story frame building in the rear, also owned by Mr. Connolly, next took fire, and thence the flame communicated to the three-story frame house, owned by Alderman Seagrist, who occupied the upper part as a dwelling—Herman Zielg occupying the lower part as a rectifying establishment and store for the sale of liquors.

a rectifying establishment and store for the sale of liquors.

The intense heat set fire to a three-story tenement-house in the rear of No. 177, owned by Afd. Seagrist, and occupied by six or seven poor families. On the other side of the stable, the fire extended to the three-story brick house No. 183, owned and occupied by Wm. Dealing. The firemen of the district were early on the ground and labored with a will, and it was only through their united exertions that a general conflagration in this quarter was prevented.

Nearly all the buildings in this neighborhood are frame, and many of them were prevented from taking fire from the sparks that were carried in every direction by the wind, by the occupants, who kept them covered with wet blankets and pieces of carpets.

Thirteen horses perished in the fiames, all attempts on the part of the firemen and stable men to save them proving unavailing. A new carriage velued at \$750, which had only been received yesterday by Mr. Fixpatrick, was burned.

The losses and incurances are as follows, as near as we could ascertain:

we could ascertain: Loss of Mr. Fitzpatrick on stable and horses, \$3,000.

The Twenty-eccond Ward Police, Capt. Sloate, were on the ground during the night, and preserved excellent order.

A fire occurred yesterday noon in Buchan & soap manufactory, Nos. 186, 188, 199 and 192 Eliza street, but it was extinguished before gaining theadway. Damage, \$10.

the following from Denver, under date of May 22:

News from the mines is cheering. New discoverion gold and the other precious metals are being made every week, and one just arrived here scarcely know which way to go amid all the rumors. The rush her tofore has been to Gregory's diggings, but the greatement now is on the Blue River, beyond the state of the Arkansas, where some of the rich gule h diggings ever opened have been lately discovered. The snow still prevents teams from getting the Blue River, and miners from operating to advantage. A vast and rich field undoubtedly lies is addirection. All the mines, both old and new, are defined as a still prevent of the snow at the side. Emigrants are pouring in by thousands, and for have already etampeded and gone back. Let the slide. Those will win who stay and work. This as son will show a large turn-out of gold from the mountains, judging from present indications.

This place has been overrum with Indians for the south and camped here on Saturday, bringing the them two Ute prisoners and four scalps. They, has had their war dances, feasts, and a general fubil day and night over their trophies for four days and this morning they are moving off. the following from Denver, under date of May 22:

day and night over their tropbies for and this morning they are moving off

new gymnasium, fitted up in the splendid hall over the Knickerbocker Stage Company's headquarters b Mesers. Gestavus A. Ratz & B. Franklin Beach, Mesers. Gustavus A. Ratz & B. Franklin Beach, is truly admirable in design and congruction. It is by far the largest and the best adapted to purposes of athletic culture of any which New-York has yet possessed. The hell itself is ninety feet in length by sixty fire in breadth, and twenty-one in hight. Above it are commodious dressing-rooms, and every possible convenience has been provided. Last night, the opening reception was given, and hundreds of ladies and salemen attended to admire the construction of the grandsium, and the muscular ability of the young amsteurs, who performed various feats during the evening. Mesers. G. V. Weir, C. Conner, R. Bird, Knight Johnson, and C. Kline were especially commended. The first-named gentleman "put up" a dumb-bell weighing 140 pounds! The proprietors of the gymnasium have already received a large number of subscribers to the school, and all seemed greatly interested in its success.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE .- Postmaster Dix, of this

stumps, directs:

-It has been reported that the Rev. Henry Ward

the practical execution of the plan will not be st-tempted. On a careful search for pious men, con-nected with the newspaper profession, Mr. Eacher has not been able to find a sufficient quantity of piety, as ide from persons already employed in leading now papers, to justify the establishment of the proposed new journal. It will, therefore, be a waste of time for any one to apply to him for a place in its staff.

Co., Ga., was shot and killed, it is supposed, by Dr.J. C. Chatham, who succeeded in making his escape. The difficulty originated from rumors in regard to Dr. Chatham and his wife.

No insurance.

Loss of Mr. Connolly, \$2,000. Insured for \$600 on front building in the Greenwich Insurance Company, and \$400 on rear building in the People's Insurance

and \$400 on rear building in the People's Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Buckley, \$400. No insurance.

Loss of Alderman Seagrist on front building, \$700 Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

Mrs. Bolten, who resided in the Alderman's house sustained \$200 loss. Insured for \$300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

Loss on rear building, swned by the Alderman \$1,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Stuyvesant and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

Loss on rear building, swhed by the Alderman, \$1,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Stuyvesant and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

Loss of Mr. Zielg, \$200 on stock; insured for \$000 in the Rutger's Insurance Company.

Mr. Genin, a tenant, was insured for \$200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The other tenants are uninsured, and all lost their household furniture and clothing, the fiames spreading so rapidly as to preclude the possibility of their saving articles of trifling value. Several barely escaped injury, and were driven out in their night clothes.

Loss on house and furniture of Mr. Dealing, \$500; insured \$2,000 in the Greenwich on the house, and \$1,500 on furniture in the People's.

The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a stableman in the employ of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The fellow attempted to fill a fluid lamp while it was lighted, but gas ignited, and the burning material was scattered in every direction. The man narrowly escaped with life.

The Twenty-second Ward Police, Capt. Sloate, were

A correspondent of The Omaha Nebraskian, sende

city, in regard to the prepayment of postage by

On the 1st inst., Mr. Hillory H. Howell of Union

-Mr. C. D. Stuart writes to correct a Richmond telegram in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mr. S. is not a Demoerat, but a zealous and active Republican.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

One of the prisoners died here, and the other, a squaw, they would have burned alive according to their custom, had it not been for the interference of Capt. Beckwith, the Indian agent and interpreter here, who succeeded in dissuading them from their horrible arpose for the time, but they will probably accomplish it as soon as they leave here. The warriors will make another excursion against the Utes soon. In the intercounter the Utes took seven Arapahoe scalps.

Provisions are falling here daily, and trade in that line, especially in flour, is rather precarious. Provision trains are beginning to arrive from New-Mexico. American flour is down to 16 cents per 15., but will hardly be less than 14 any time this season.

RATZ AND BEACH'S NATIONAL GYMNASIUM The

thinps, directs:

1. Whenever postage is prepaid it must be by stamps.

2. Frepayment of postage is optional on letters to Cancin and the British North American Provinces, and to the countries of Europe, except Portugal and Spain. With these two exceptions, therefore, tetters may be sent to the provinces and country referred to paid or unpaid.

2. Ir all other cases, prepayment of postage is compulsory, except on letters to Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Beyrout, and Singras.

4. In cases where the prepayment of postage is compulsory the whole postage must be paid by stamps.

5. Persons prepaying postage should see that the addition of the stamps does not increase the weight of their letters, as me to make them chargeable with un additional rate. In all such obsert, figrepayment is compulsory, the lotters not being fully spain are detained and sent to the Doad Letter Office to be opened and resturned to the writers; or, if prepayment is compository, in the charge of the propayment is compaled; in general, a loss to the person by whom it is made.

Beecher was about to start a new daily journal of a religious character, but we are authorized to state that

Total by all Houses, June 14.—7,327 bbis: Flour, 223 bbis. Corn Meal, 25.007 bosh, Wheat 57,149 do. Corn, 7,350 do. Oets, 25 do. Provinjons, 586 do. Whiskey, 168 do. Ashes.